

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1 1. A method comprising:
2 receiving a signal by a wireless electronic device;
3 measuring a level of effective isotropic radiated power associated with the
4 signal;
5 determining whether a conversion table within the wireless electronic device
6 includes an entry containing the measured power level, the conversion table including
7 (i) a first plurality of entries associated with measured power levels and (ii) a second
8 plurality of entries, corresponding to the first plurality of entries, each associated with a
9 suggested power level; and
10 adjusting the measured power level to a corresponding suggested power level if
11 the measured power level is contained in an entry of the conversion table.

1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein no adjustment of the measured power
2 level is needed if the corresponding suggested power level is equal to the measured
3 power level.

1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the wireless electronic device is an
2 access point.

1 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the adjusting of the measured power
2 level is performed in accordance with a logarithmic function.

1 5. A method comprising:
2 producing a control setting displayed on a monitor associated with an access
3 point operating in accordance with Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
4 (IEEE) 802.11; and
5 adjusting a coverage distance for the access point through adjustment of a
6 power level of signals transmitted from the access point.

1 6. A method comprising:

I. 1 - 5, 16
II. 6 - 12
III. 13 - 15

2 transmitting a signal having a first level of effective isotropic radiated power by
3 a first wireless electronic device;

4 reducing a level of effective isotropic radiated power to a second level of
5 effective isotropic radiated power if a response to the signal is received by the first
6 wireless electronic device within a predetermined period of time.

1 7. The method of claim 6 further comprising:

2 increasing a level of effective isotropic radiated power to a third level of
3 effective isotropic radiated power if no response to the signal is received by the first
4 wireless electronic device within the predetermined period of time.

1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the third level of effective isotropic
2 radiated power is greater than the second level and less than the first level.

1 9. The method of claim 7, wherein the increase of the level of effective
2 isotropic radiated power is performed in accordance with a logarithmic function.

1 10. The method of claim 6, wherein the first wireless electronic device is an
2 access point.

1 11. The method of claim 6 further comprising:
2 increasing a level of effective isotropic radiated power to a third level of
3 effective isotropic radiated power if no response to the signal is received by the first
4 wireless electronic device within the predetermined period of time and after a
5 predetermined number of retries.

1 12. The method of claim 7, wherein a rate of change from the first level of
2 effective isotropic radiated power to the second level of effective isotropic radiated
3 power is greater than a rate of change from the second level of effective isotropic
4 radiated power to the third level of effective isotropic radiated power.

1 13. A method comprising:

2 monitoring a level of effective isotropic radiated power associated with at least
3 one beacon produced by a first wireless electronic device on a first communication
4 channel; and

5 reducing the level of effective isotropic radiated power of the beacon if the level
6 is greater than a predetermined power level threshold.

1 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the beacon is a delivery traffic
2 indication message.

1 15. The method of claim 13, wherein the monitoring of the level of effective
2 isotropic radiated power further includes monitoring at least one beacon produced by
3 the first wireless electronic device on a communication channel adjacent to the first
4 communication channel.

1 16. A wireless electronic device comprising:
2 logic to measuring a level of effective isotropic radiated power associated with
3 the signal;

4 logic to analysis entries of a conversion table within the wireless electronic
5 device to determine whether one of the entries contains a value equivalent to the
6 measured power level, the conversion table including (i) a first plurality of entries
7 associated with measured power levels and (ii) a second plurality of entries,
8 corresponding to the first plurality of entries, each associated with a suggested power
9 level; and

10 logic to adjust the measured power level to a corresponding suggested power
11 level if the measured power level is contained in an entry of the conversion table